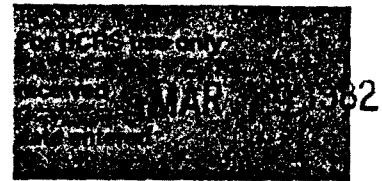


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Lincoln University Hilltop Campus Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 820 Chestnut St. not for publication

city, town Jefferson City vicinity of congressional district #8 - Hon. Richard Ichord

state Missouri code 29 county Cole code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lincoln University

street & number 820 Chestnut

city, town Jefferson City vicinity of state Missouri 65101

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds, Cole County

street & number High Street

city, town Jefferson City state Missouri 65101

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title. Missouri: A Guide to the Show-Me State has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1941

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Published: New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc.

city, town New York state New York

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

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2. Missouri State Historical Survey
1980
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

state

Missouri 65102

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

3. Foster, Richard B., Historical Sketch of Lincoln Institute, (July 4, 1871).
4. Kremer, Gary R. "Background to Apostasy: James Milton Turner and the Republican Party," Missouri Historical Review 71 (October 1976): pp. 62-63.
5. Kremer, Gary R., Greene, Lorenzo J. and Holland, Anthony F. Missouri's Black Heritage. St. Louis: Forum Press, 1980.

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

side of Young Hall, 17' from the building) for a distance of 397'2" to Chestnut Street. The boundary proceeds southwest on Chestnut Street for a distance of 116'4" to a sidewalk which runs along the southwest edge of the Scruggs University Center. This sidewalk extends a distance of 378' from Chestnut Street and forms an intersection with another sidewalk. The boundary line then proceeds northeast along this sidewalk for a distance of 216' then intersects with a sidewalk running southeast for a distance of 100' until it intersects with Lee Drive. The boundary proceeds southwest on Lee Drive for a distance of 175' to the northeast edge of a parking lot separating Bennett Hall from the Tompkins Health Center. The boundary proceeds along the northeast edge of this parking lot for a distance of 100' to an intersection with a sidewalk running west between Anthony Hall and the Tompkins Health Center. This sidewalk extends for 197'6" until it forms an intersection with Lee Drive. The boundary line proceeds from the intersection of this sidewalk and Lee Drive in a northwesternly direction along a fence erected 15' southwest of Anthony Hall for a distance of 344' to Chestnut Street. The boundary then proceeds southwest along Chestnut Street for a distance of 360' to an imaginary line running northwest along and 15' from Foster Hall. The boundary proceeds on this imaginary line for a distance of 254' to Taylor Drive. Boundary line then proceeds north and northeast along Taylor Drive to intersection of Taylor Drive and Dawson Drive. The boundary line then proceeds southeast along Dawson Drive to an intersection with Dickinson Drive to the point of beginning.

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lincoln University Hilltop Campus presents a remarkably unified appearance. The largely Georgian buildings were designed over a period of a quarter of a century.

Buildings and structures in the historic district are mentioned below, noting their special features.

John W. Danel Hall (1937). The facade of this particular two (2) story structure displays five (5) bays. A stone belt course separates the basement from the upper two (2) stories. Window openings are large and plentiful. Flat window heads of brick headers top each of the openings. A brick, denticulated cornice runs the length of the facade above the second floor. A variant of Flemish bond masonry is employed throughout.

Richard B. Foster Hall (1923). The primary facade of this three (3) story structure is six (6) bays wide. The window and door placement is not symmetrical, however, a stretcher bond brick masonry is utilized throughout. Window openings consist of one-over-one double-hung sash windows. These windows have simple surrounds, stone sills and flat window heads composed of brick stretchers. The single door opening is flanked by Doric stone pilasters supporting a single shelf entablature. The entrance has a transom overhead comprised of four (4) lights. A simple hipped roof surmounts the structure.

Anderson M. Schweich Hall (1931). Pedimented central bays project slightly from the primary facade. A variant of brick Flemish bond masonry is employed throughout. Windows are double-hung with either a four-over-four, eight-over-eight or twelve-over-twelve light treatment. The window openings have simple surrounds, stone sills and flat, overhead lintels composed of alternating rows of brick headers and stretchers. An angular bay window with tin or copper roof and scalloped frieze projects from the facade at the first floor level. A water table course runs beneath the first floor windows. The overhead pediment is denticulated and surrounds a central lunette opening.

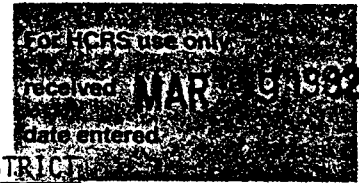
Benjamin F. Allen Hall (1936). Georgian. This three (3) story structure has a pedimented, central projecting area three (3) bays wide. The primary entrance is a rectangular opening with flanking Ionic pilasters which support an overhead shelf entablature. Windows vary in size and detail, but all have simple surrounds, stone sills and flat arched window heads consisting of alternating rows of brick headers and stretchers. The large window opening above the primary entrance has stone surrounds with a centralized keystone. The roof type is a cross-gable. The four (4) chimneys have been allowed some brick ornamentation. A denticulated cornice runs beneath the projecting slope of the gable. Brick quoins terminate visually the corners of the facades. An ocular opening is seen within the pediment.

Power Plant (1923). A combined use of stretcher and Flemish bond masonry is throughout the construction of the facade. A belt course of brick stretchers separates visually the basement from the upper two (2) floors. The window openings are large and plentiful. A slight indentation of the brick masonry between the windows of the first and second floor continues the vertical feeling initiated by the elongated windows.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT



Continuation sheet

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delete per request of
Logan Bennett Hall (1938). Georgian. This three (3) story structure rests upon a foundation of random coursed ashlar masonry. A wide belt separates the first and second floor. The brick masonry is a variant of Flemish bond. The facade is nine (9) bays wide, with a projecting, pedimented central area three (3) bays in width. The rectangular door opening is flanked by two (2) Doric pilasters which support an overhead broken pediment. The double-hung sash windows consist of an eight-over-eight light arrangement. Flat arches of alternating brick headers and stretchers top the second floor openings. The windows above the primary entrance are allowed an unusual treatment. The second floor opening has stone surrounds with label stops and the third floor opening has a semi-circular fanlight. The overhead pediment is denticulated and surrounds a central lunette. The gable roof has a variegated covering.

delete per request of
Libby C. Anthony Hall (1940). Georgian. The three (3) story structure has a gable roof with projecting pedimented dormers. The central portion of the facade projects slightly. Its corners are terminated visually by the utilization of brick quoins. The semi-circular opening of the entrance is flanked by Doric engaged columns which support an overhead shelf entablature. The double-hung sash windows have a eight-over-eight light arrangement, simple surrounds and flat overhead lintels with centralized keystones. A belt course separates the basement from the upper three (3) stories.

delete per request of
Nathan B. Young Hall (1930). Georgian. This two (2) story structure has slightly projecting, pedimented central bays. The semi-circular opening surrounding the primary entrance is repeated about the two flanking first floor windows. Ionic, brick pilasters run the height of the two (2) stories. The double-hung sash windows have a twelve-over-twelve light placement and flat heads composed of brick stretchers. Decorative keystones embellish the window heads of the second floor. The denticulated pediment surrounds a central clock enhanced by the use of a garland motif in stone. A cupola crowns the cross-gable roof.

Inman E. Page Library (1948). Georgian. This two (2) story structure is symmetrical. Projecting end bays are distinguished by the application of brick quoins. The flat, denticulated roof of the entrance portico is supported by Ionic columns. A belt course divides the first and second floors. The double-hung sash windows have a sixteen-over-sixteen light placement with simple surrounds. The roof is hipped. A variant of Flemish bond masonry was used in construction.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Savage, W. Sherman, The History of Lincoln University. (Jefferson City, MO, Lincoln University Press, 1938).
2. Marshall, Albert P., Soldiers Dream (Jefferson City, MO, Lincoln University, 1966).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 9.6 acres more or less

AGREEMENT NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name "Jefferson City, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

UTM NOT VERIFIED

A 15 572210 4268530
Zone Easting Northing

B 15 572380 4268710
Zone Easting Northing

C 15 5725180 4268530

D 15 5723160 4268400

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed Lincoln University Historic District is encompassed by the following boundaries. The boundary line begins at the northeast corner of the intersection of Dawson Drive and Dickinson Drive and then proceeds southeast along a sidewalk (which runs along the northeast

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

1. Gary R. Kremer, Director, Black Historic Sites Project
name/title Antonio F. Holland, Assistant Professor of History

organization Lincoln University

date February, 1980

street & number 820 Chestnut

telephone 314/751-2325

city or town Jefferson City

state Missouri 65101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national X state local

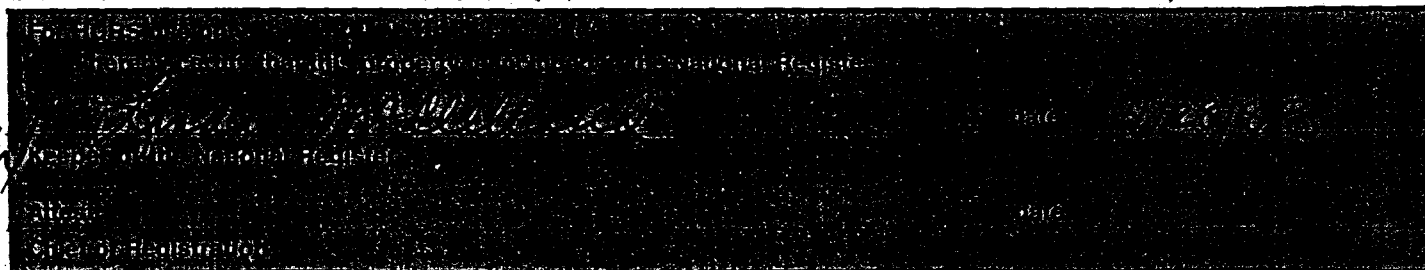
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Fred A. Lopez

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 16 Feb 82



8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1923-1948

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lincoln University Hilltop Campus is historically unique as the only post-Civil War school for black students, founded by black soldiers. The first school named for Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln University was created from the donations of black Civil War soldiers; the idea of a school for blacks in Missouri came from the men of the 62nd United States Colored Infantry.¹

The 62nd Colored Infantry, most of whom were Missourians, was organized at Benton Barracks in December 1863, and served in Louisiana and Texas until 1866.² At Fort McIntosh, Texas, Lieutenants Foster and Adamson, white officers of the regiment, conceived the idea of an institution for discharged Negroes, many of whom had learned to read and write while in the Army. Foster thought it was a pity that the soldiers returning to their homes would find no schools which would accept them. Adamson asked him if he would be willing to take charge of a school in Missouri, if the regiment would give money enough to start it. Foster tentatively agreed.³ A collection was taken. The white officers of the regiment raised \$1,034.60 while the black soldiers contributed \$3,966.50 toward the founding of the school.⁴ Lieutenant Foster was selected as an envoy to the men of the 65th Colored Infantry, many also from Missouri, asking for additional contributions. The enterprise was considered of such serious endeavor, that one Private Samuel Saxton of the 65th gave \$100 although his annual salary was only \$156.⁵

Foster was designated as agent for the soldiers, to carry the money to Missouri and set up a school there.⁶ At his request, a committee was appointed to share the responsibilities of the school's organization until a Board of Trustees could be selected. There had been only two conditions set forth by the soldiers: that the school be established in Missouri, and that it be opened to black people. "The fundamental idea was indeed that it should be for their special benefit;" Foster later wrote, "but special does not necessarily mean exclusive, while in this case it means precisely the contrary."⁷ The committee itself added a third condition, that while the officers' money could be used in setting up the school, that of the soldiers would be carefully safeguarded. If the experiment proved to be a failure, the money would be returned to them.⁸

After a few false starts,⁹ on June 25, 1866 a Board of Trustees was organized and incorporated, consisting of a number of important political figures of the Missouri government, including Governor Thomas Fletcher.¹⁰ The school was to be located in the state capital. It began with a total of \$6,000 which the two black regiments had contributed. This was increased shortly to \$8,500 with \$2,000 coming from the Freedman's Bureau.

Richard Foster, now officially "principal" of the school, returned east in the summer of 1866 in an unsuccessful attempt to raise more money. He believed, however, that if once the school were established, contributions would then be forthcoming. As the Board wished to start classes in September, Foster began a search for a suitable building. It was not an easy quest: the white Methodist church in Jefferson City refused the use of their sanctuary because the pupils would be black; the black Methodist church because

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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the teacher would be white.¹² Foster had to settle for an old log cabin on the outskirts of the city, at a place called Hobo Hill. He named the school Lincoln Institute.¹³

In 1870, James Milton Turner, whose activities on behalf of black education had made him a well-known black leader throughout the state, called for a convention of blacks to meet in Jefferson City in January.¹⁴ His goal was to petition the state legislature to endow Lincoln University as a training school for black teachers. The Radical Republican government, which was seeking the support of the black vote, passed a law granting annually to the Institute \$5,000 on the condition that the trustees agree to convert the school to a facility for the training of black public school teachers. This was done immediately.¹⁵

That same year, Principal Foster retired and his place was taken by W.B. Payne, the first black man to head the school.¹⁶ Classes at that time were being held in the Second Baptist Church which had been converted from a livery stable. A new campus, called "The Hill" was acquired with the new state money, and the first building of Lincoln Institute, a general classroom, was completed in 1871.¹⁷

In 1879, the State Superintendent of Schools recommended that the State of Missouri take over the operation of Lincoln Institute. The legislature granted \$15,000 to the school and the Board deeded it to the state.¹⁸ In 1880, Inman E. Page, a 26 year-old Negro was elected as Lincoln's first "President".¹⁹ Under his leadership, and with the new state funds, building on the campus increased rapidly and by 1898, when Page stepped down as president, the college had five new structures including a gymnasium and the President's house.²⁰

As a result of legislation in 1921, sponsored by Walthall M. Moore, Missouri's first black State Representative, Lincoln Institute became Lincoln University. It was to offer blacks educational opportunities as extensive as those of the segregated University of Missouri.²¹

The original structures of Lincoln University were in a deteriorated condition and during the 1930's, they were gradually replaced by new construction. Most buildings on the campus today, including those contained within the Lincoln University Hilltop Campus Historic District, date from this period. They are all large, brick buildings designed in a coherent, classically-inspired style, with monumental entrances, heavy quoining and Neo-Georgian architectural details.

While the physical appearance of the University was changing, the school's curriculum also expanded. A law school was opened in St. Louis in 1938, and a graduate school two years later and a school of Journalism a year after that were opened in Jefferson City all in response to the segregative policies of the University of Missouri.²² Since then, Lincoln has consistently increased in enrollment, and today, with students of all races, from the United States and other countries, Lincoln University continues its high tradition of educational service.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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FOOTNOTES

1. R.B. Foster, Historical Sketch of Lincoln Institute, July 4, 1871, p. 5. For background material on the role of black soldiers in the Civil War see Lorenzo J. Greene, Antonio F. Holland and Gary R. Kremer, "The Role of the Negro in Missouri History", Official State Manual of Missouri (Jefferson City, Mo., Secretary of State Office, 1974). Also see by the same authors Missouri's Black Heritage (St. Louis, Forum Press, 1980) especially chapter 5., Lorenzo J. Greene's "Missouri Black Soldiers During the Civil War," (unpublished manuscript, 1966) offers the most complete picture of the black Missouri Civil War soldier. For earlier efforts to provide the black Missourians with an education see William E. Parrish, Missouri Under Radical Rule (Columbia, Mo., 1965) which has a chapter devoted to black educational and political advancement. Also see Joe M. Richardson, "The American Missionary Association and Black Education in Civil War Missouri," Missouri Historical Review 69 (July, 1975): pp. 433-434.
2. Foster, p. 5.
3. Sherman Savage, A History of Lincoln University (Jefferson City, Mo.), 1939, pp. 7-10. Richard B. Foster was born and raised in Hanover, New Hampshire, from an old New England family which had come to America before the Revolution. His mother was the daughter of a leading Congregational minister and Foster was well steeped in the Congregationalist tradition. Graduating from Dartmouth College in the middle 1850's, the abolitionist-minded Foster went to Illinois and Indiana where he taught in schools for Negro youths. In 1856, he took part in the John Brown raid upon Fort Titus, Kansas. After the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the Union Army as a private in the 1st Nebraska Regiment. Because of his education and good service, he was made an officer. When President Abraham Lincoln authorized the formation of black regiments, Foster immediately volunteered to join the 62nd. United States Colored Infantry, later rising to the ranks of Lieutenant and Captain. He was in command of the rear guard at one of the last battles of the Civil War, the Battle of Palmetto Ranch, Texas on May 25, 1865.
4. Ibid.
5. Lorenzo J. Greene, Gary R. Kremer and Anthony F. Holland, Missouri's Black Heritage (St. Louis: Forum Press, 1980), p. 83.
6. Ibid.
7. Foster, p. 7.
8. Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

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9. Ibid. For a time it appeared that the new school would be in St. Louis: the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Mississippi Valley intended the establishment of an institute of learning in St. Louis as a memorial to the centennial of the Methodist Church, to be called Central University. It was proposed that the soldier's gifts be given to this university and in return, the school when opened would allow blacks to enroll there. However, some members of the Board of Trustees of Central University objected to the inclusion of Negroes, so the plan was dropped. Central itself never materialized.
10. Ibid.
11. Albert P. Marshall, Soldiers' Dream (Jefferson City, Mo.: 1966), p. 3.
12. Ibid.
13. Foster later described the building:

The rain is pouring in torrents. As I approach the schoolhouse, I am stopped by a creek, the bridge over which has been swept away -- usually fordable but now impassible by reason of the flood. A half hour's detour, and the scrambling of several fences brings me through to the sanctuary of learning. What a Sanctuary. The rains pour through the side in twenty places. There is no sign of a window, bench, desk, chair or table. In this temple of the muses I meet two pupils. On the next day the same scene is repeated. The third day the rain has ceased, the creek has become fordable, and seventeen pupils are enrolled; and for more than six weeks, new names are added to the register every day.

Antonio F. Holland and Gary R. Kremer, "Some Aspects of Black Education in Reconstruction Missouri: An Address by Richard B. Foster," Missouri Historical Review 70 (January 1976) pp. 184-198. Other articles on black education during this period are W. Sherman Savage's "The Legal Provisions for Negro Schools in Missouri from 1865 to 1890," Journal of Negro History 16 (July 1931), pp. 300-321, and Henry S. Williams, "The Development of the Negro Public School System in Missouri," Journal of Negro History 5 (April 1920), pp. 137-165.
14. Gary R. Kremer's "Background to Apostasy: James Milton Turner and the Republican Party," Missouri Historical Review 71 (October 1976): pp. 62-63. Other articles covering prominent black politician James M. Turner include the following: Irving Dillard, "James Milton Turner: A Little Known Benefactor of His People," Journal of Negro History 19 (October 1934): pp. 372-411; N. Webster Moore, "James Milton Turner, Diplomat, Educator, and Defender of Rights 1840-1915," Bulletin (Missouri Historical Society) 27 (April 1971): pp. 194-201; Lawrence O. Christensen, "J. Milton Turner: An Appraisal," Missouri Historical Review 70 (October 1975): pp. 1-19.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

82

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

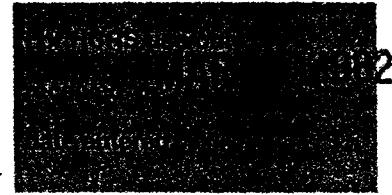
Page 4

15. Marshall, p. 7-8.
16. Ibid., p. 8-9.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid., p. 9-10.
19. Greene, Kremer and Holland, p. 98.
20. Ibid., pp. 98-99.
21. Marshall, p. 21-24.
22. Greene, Kremer and Holland, pp. 120-121.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT



Continuation sheet

Item number 11

Page 1

2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

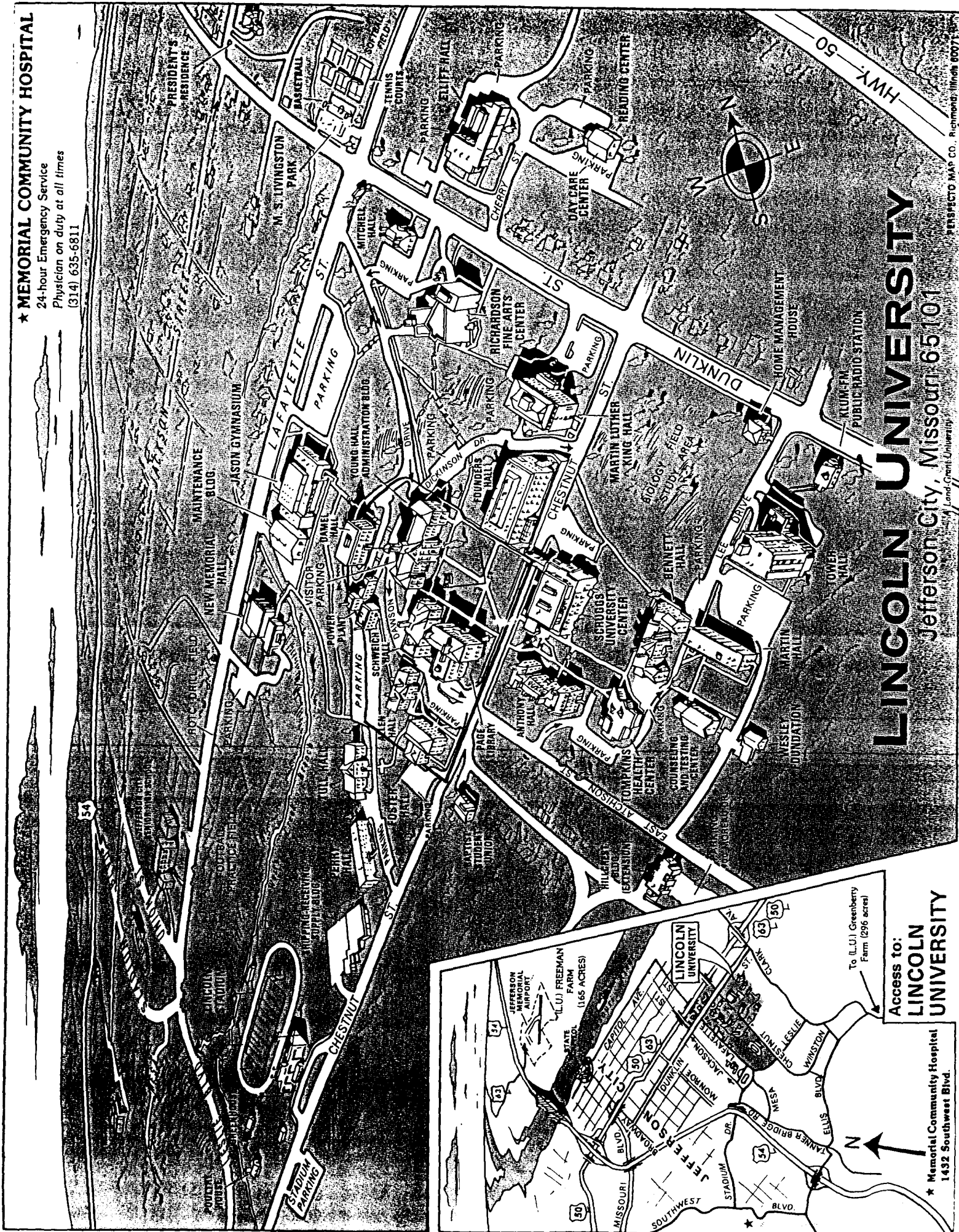
July 10, 1980

314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Access to:
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

★ Memorial Community Hospital
1432 Southwest Blvd.

Land Grant University

PERSPECTO MAP CO., Richmond, Illinois 60071

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

#616

COUNTY:

Cole

LOCATION:

Jefferson City

OWNER:

ADDRESS:

Lincoln University
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

July 25, 1980

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

March 31, 1983

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

April 13, 1983

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

April 28, 1983

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

October 22, 1983
B. H. Rucker

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #1 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Missouri

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of Young Hall from the southeast, with
Page Library and Schweich Hall on the left.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #2 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of Primary Facade of Young Hall from the
southeast.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #3 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 25, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of primary facade of Page Library from
the northeast.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #4 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of primary facade of Schweich Hall from
the east.



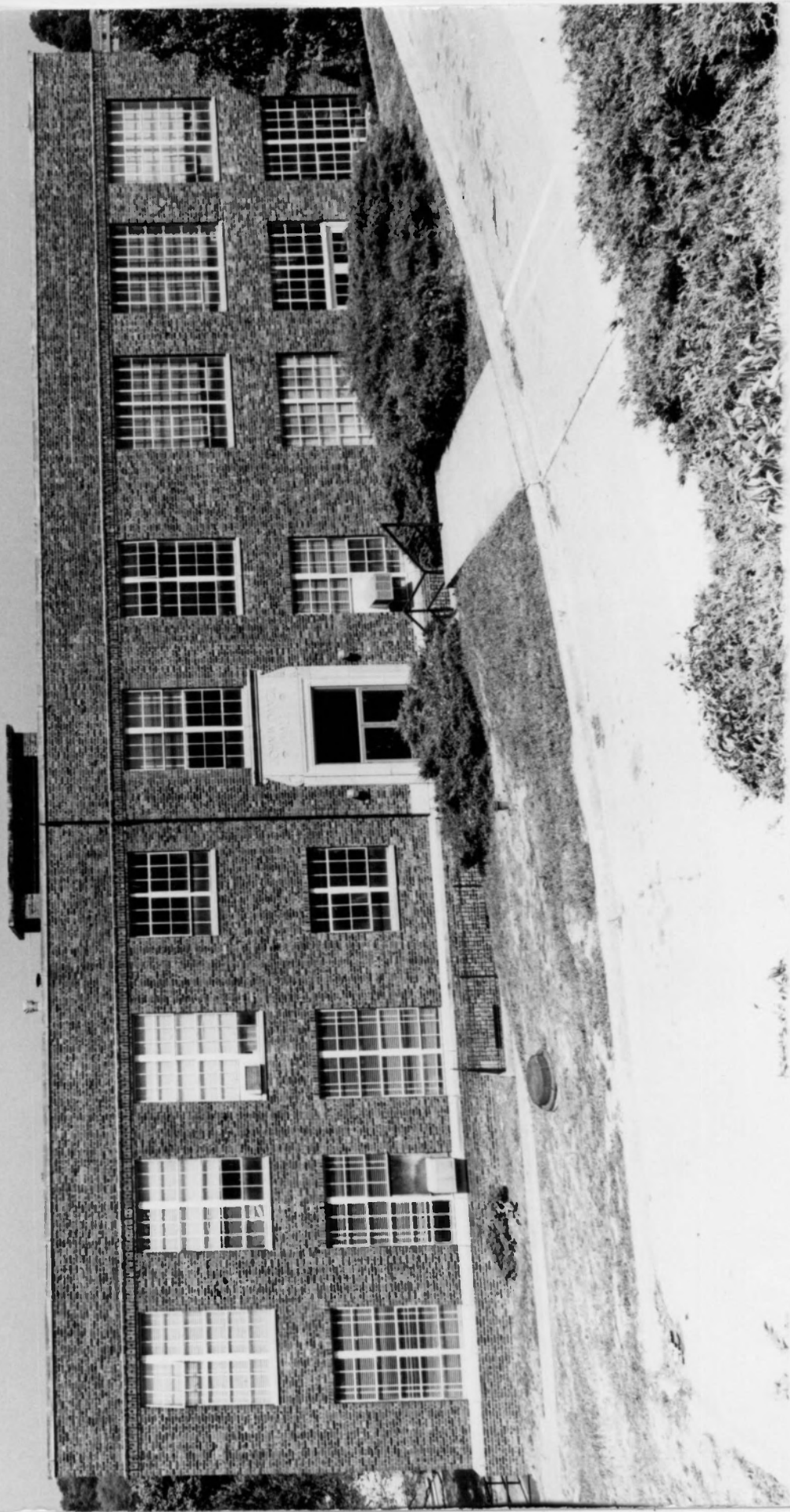
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #5 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of primary facade of Dannel Hall from the
southeast.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #6 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 28, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Detail of Darnell Hall, primary entrance.

JOHN W. DAMEL
HALL



DEDICATED
FEB 1976

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #7 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny

September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of power plant from the southwest.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #8 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

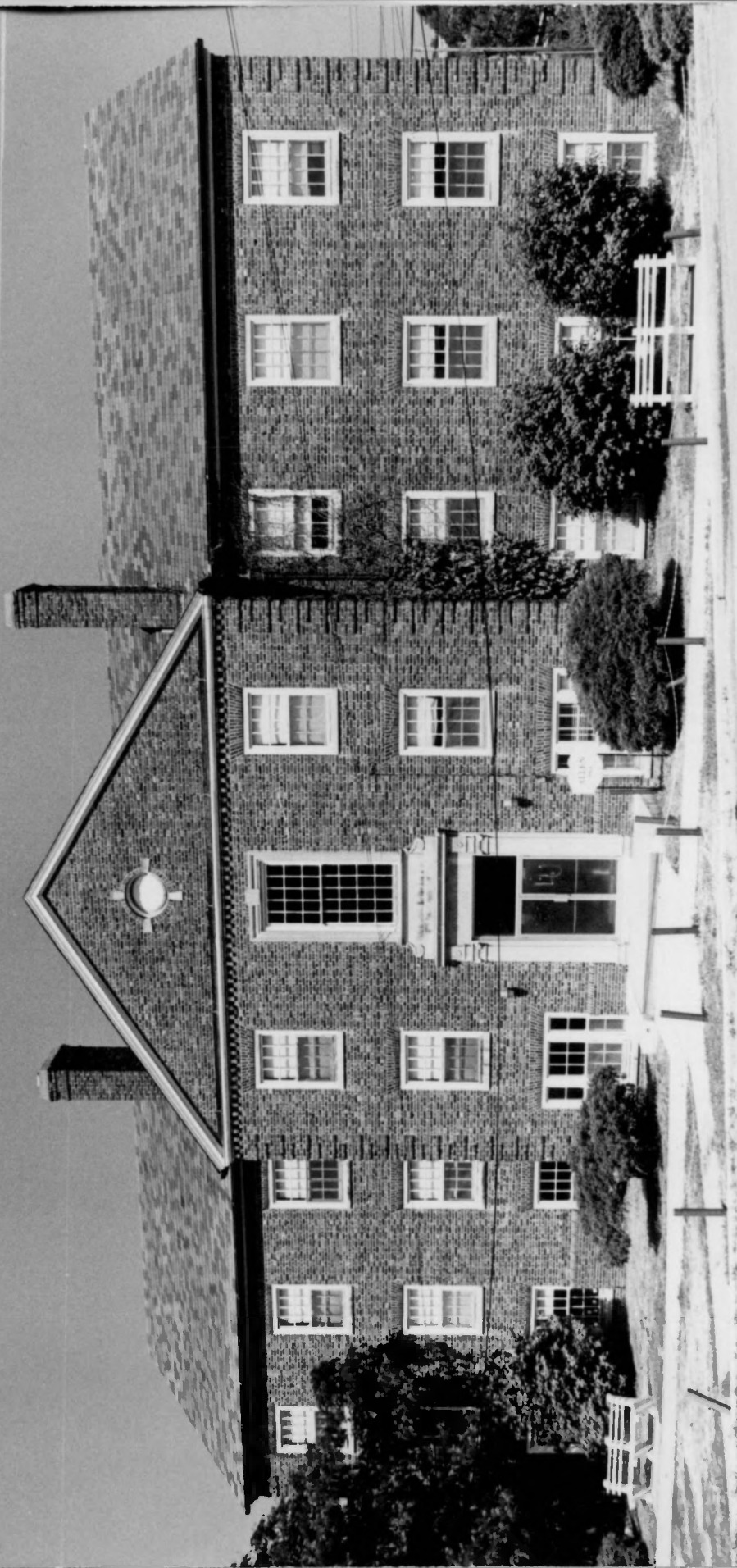
Photographer: James M. Denny

September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of primary facade of Allen Hall from the
southeast.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #9 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny

September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of primary facade of Foster Hall from the
northeast.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #10 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 25, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of primary facade of Libby C. Anthony
Hall from the northeast.



LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HILLTOP CAMPUS #11 of 11
820 Chestnut Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Photographer: James M. Denny
September 25, 1980

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of primary facade of Bennett Hall from
the northwest.

